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**GRAPHICAL METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MODELING
AND ESTIMATING CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS**

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. The Field of the Invention

This invention relates to construction estimation using a computer or similar processing device for graphically depicting the topology of the target structure. More particularly, this invention relates to modeling and estimating construction attributes such as requisite material and labor using a graphical human interface for entering and modeling the target structure floor plan and related parameters.

1. Present State of the Art

The art of estimation has been performed for generations using basic accounting techniques. For example, estimation for construction related transactions such as building and remodeling have traditionally been performed through a manual process of partitioning such tasks into a series of entities such as rooms and then generating a comprehensive list of requirements for each of the rooms. For example, in estimating the remodeling of a kitchen, an estimator performs lineal measurements to determine the quantity of items such as cabinets, sheetrock, studding, paint, etc. Generation of such a list requires the estimator to physically perform liner measurements on each of the wall segments and further perform multiplicative operations to determine the square footage associated therewith.

While such a list-mode operation for estimating is reasonably simplistic for rectangularly shaped cubical rooms, when rooms or chambers exhibit more complex dimensions such as those associated with room offsets, bay windows, and missing wall segments, manual estimation becomes increasingly more complex and subject to error resulting in either an inefficient allocation of resources or an imprecise estimation of the proposed task. Furthermore, computerized list-mode type estimating products present a cumbersome interface through which a user must

1 define the target room or chamber undergoing estimation using cryptic and non-
2 intuitive definitions. That is to say, in such automated programs, the estimator must
3 individually denote and add each entry, specifying each wall segment and
4 relationships or angles between adjacent wall segments. Such a wall-element-by-
5 wall-element listing presents frequent opportunity for user error and, for complicated
6 geometries such as those having missing wall segments or other custom features,
7 requires an estimator to utilize more sophisticated and cumbersome definitional rules
8 to result in an acceptably accurate estimation of the target room or chamber. Such
9 sophisticated dialogue with list-mode type estimation programs present a non-trivial
10 and non-intuitive learning curve for estimators.

11 Graphical-mode type estimation presents a more intuitive format through
12 which an estimator defines or describes a target room or chamber undergoing
13 estimation. Graphical entry type estimators heretofore have employed a line-centric
14 approach for defining a target room undergoing estimation. For example, an
15 estimator defines a line segment designating a specific wall followed by a subsequent
16 line segment associated with the prior line segment forming yet a second wall and
17 continues such a process until a series of defined line segments represent the target
18 room undergoing estimation. Problems arise in such a line-centric approach in
19 determining when a particular room undergoing estimation comes into "existence."
20 That is to say, when does a series of line segments form a closure giving rise to an
21 entity for estimation. Additional uncertainties arise when a particular room or
22 chamber undergoing estimation is comprised of missing line segments such as in the
23 case of a first room "opening" into yet a second room. Furthermore, additional
24 complications arise in associating other attributes to the aforedefined series of line
25 segments. For example, associating a vertical height dimension of the wall with the
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1 line segments representing a linear horizontal dimension of the wall requires an
2 estimator to perform additional definitional steps linking such attributes together.

3 Figure 1 depicts a prior art sketch of a line-centric approach for defining a
4 remodel area 10. As depicted in Figure 1, remodel area 10 is comprised of a first
5 room 12 and a second room 28. Room 12 is comprised of a series of line segments,
6 line segments 14-26, forming first room 12 and line segments 30-38 forming second
7 room 28.

8 Prior implementations of graphical interface programs for estimating
9 chambers, such as rooms of structures, frequently employed shading (cross-hatching
10 as shown in Figure 1) or other designating techniques for partitioning a group of
11 interconnected line segments into separable chambers or rooms. Such a process
12 requires additional steps by the estimator in first selecting the parameter of a closed
13 body and thereafter further partitioning the closed body using shading or other
14 techniques for designating a yet smaller portion of the overall enclosed body.

15 It should further be pointed out that prior art implementations of graphical
16 estimators heretofore have only operated on a two-dimensional rendition of a target
17 chamber or room undergoing estimation. That is to say the line-centric graphical
18 approach depicted in Figure 1 only depicts attributes consistent with the present two-
19 dimension view generated by the estimator. This approach does not include other
20 attributes such as those consistent with the vertical walls associated with the line
21 segments or a ceiling associated with the room undergoing estimation when the
22 perceivable view, as depicted in Figure 1, represents the floor plan of the closed
23 body undergoing estimation.

24 Therefore, significant problems exist in utilizing a nongraphical or list-mode
25 program for estimating specific parameters of a chamber or room due to the non-
26 intuitive nature of assembling the definition of a specific chamber or room, and

1 furthermore, such shortcomings are exacerbated when the chamber or room
2 undergoing estimation assumes non-cubical features or incorporates absent features
3 such as missing wall segments as is characteristic of a first room opening into a
4 second room. Additionally, graphical estimating programs heretofore have used a
5 line-centric approach of concatenating a series of line segments eventually closing
6 to form a closed two-dimensional body forming a single "entity" from which an
7 estimation may be made. Additionally, graphical line-centric estimation programs
8 have required additional steps by the estimator or user to specify and define portions
9 of the closed body as a separate calculable entity and have not facilitated the
10 assumption of attributes nor have they provided an estimator with a three-
11 dimensional definition of the room or chamber undergoing estimation.

12 For these and other reasons, it appears that there exists no present modeling
13 or estimation technique providing both a graphical and intuitive interface for an
14 estimator to define a chamber or room undergoing estimation and derive attributes
15 of the entire room, floors, ceilings and walls both existing and missing, directly from
16 the definitional rendering of the target chamber or room. Furthermore, there does
17 not currently exist a modeling technique for defining a room or chamber as a three-
18 dimensional entity having attributes assigned to each of the facets of the room
19 thereby facilitating the estimation of requisite components such as material and labor
20 associated with each of the facets of the room or chamber.

OBJECTS AND BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for modeling a chamber to enable estimation of chamber attributes for each of the facets or planes associated with the chamber undergoing estimation.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for hierarchically associating a first chamber having attributes for each of the facets or planes associated therewith, with a second chamber also having a plurality of facets or planes associated therewith.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method for graphically estimating attributes of a room through a user interface capable of intuitively sizing a graphical representation or model of the room or chamber undergoing estimation to provide a graphical approximation of the chamber or room undergoing estimation and associating attributes with the facets or planes of the model.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a graphical method for estimating construction related material and labor requirements for a room within a structure thereby enabling an estimator to intuitively depict the room undergoing estimation and derive attributes associated with the plurality of facets or planes associated with the room undergoing estimation and generate the requirements associated with the room undergoing estimation.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide a computer-readable medium capable of performing the aforementioned objects of the invention of modeling and facilitating the estimation of a chamber or room having attributes assigned to each facet or plane comprising the chamber or room undergoing estimation and therefrom derive estimation requirements for the modeled chamber or room.

1 The present invention embodies within its scope both methods and systems
2 for modeling a chamber or room, such as a room in a structure, wherein the chamber
3 is comprised of a plurality of facets or planes forming facets such as a floor, walls
4 and a ceiling. The present invention further embodies within its scope both a method
5 and system for estimating, from the modeled chamber or room, requirements such
6 as building materials and associated labor for use in bidding or acquiring materials
7 associated with the construction or remodeling of a structure embodying the modeled
8 room or chamber.

9 In the present invention, a chamber or room is graphically modeled by an
10 estimator utilizing an estimation program having a graphical interface. Estimators
11 intuitively sketch or create an estimate for a structure by partitioning a structure into
12 entities (e.g., rooms or chambers) and associating estimates relating to those entities
13 thereto. Estimators intuitively perceive the room as a three-dimensional entity but
14 have heretofore been required to perform multiple steps to actually acquire useful
15 information from graphical sketches. In the present invention, an estimator selects
16 a default entity from a graphical tool kit in the estimation program of the present
17 invention and places the entity (e.g., default room element) onto a grid for massaging
18 and modifying until the entity assumes a sufficient approximation of the structure
19 entity (e.g., room) undergoing estimation.

20 The default entity utilized by the estimator for stretching and contorting into
21 the desired room-representative state is inherently defined by the estimation program
22 to be a volumetric entity having spatial definitions and attributes in all three
23 dimensions, consistent with the actual estimation characteristics of structures. In the
24 present invention, the default entity is a polyhedron which, by definition, is a series
25 of planes forming a closed volume. Some of the more simplistic polyhedrons are
26 cubes and pyramids comprised respectively of six and four or five planes, while more

The present invention further enables an estimator to assign descriptive attributes to various planes of the estimation polyhedron that introduce additional checks and verifications by the estimation program. For example, in estimations of residential inhabitable structures, a floor or surface plane is common upon which individuals may stand. By assigning to a plane of the estimation polyhedron the attribute of "floor," estimation requests by the estimator for the requisite amount of flooring required for the entity undergoing estimation yields the area of the plane or polygon assigned the attributes of "floor." Likewise, a query for an estimate by the estimator of the amount of conventional wallboard required to finish a room defined using the model of the present invention, would yield the surface areas of the planes or polygons of the polyhedron having the assigned attributes of "walls" and "ceiling."

1 attribute of a hidden wall thereby precluding the inclusion of the missing wall
2 segment in the calculations of estimates for material and labor associated therewith.

3 Once the estimator has sufficiently modified the estimation polyhedron to be
4 adequately representative of the room undergoing estimation, estimation queries may
5 be posed to the room model. For example, the estimator may request an estimate for
6 painting the room or chamber. The query is placed to the model and the model
7 extracts from the attributes of the model those planes requiring paint (e.g., walls and
8 ceilings but not floors) and the square footage associated therewith. The query may
9 simply return the number of square feet requiring the requested process or more
10 sophisticated query requests may consult a material and services list to determine a
11 cost of labor for the corresponding amount of square footage and additionally, the
12 amount and price of paint required to perform the process. Likewise, estimation of
13 other materials and services may be queried such as required flooring amounts and
14 labor as well as heating and cooling requirements for the volume enclosed by the
15 estimation polyhedron.

16 These and other objects and features of the present invention will become
17 more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be
18 learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the matter in which the above-recited and other advantages and objects of the invention are obtained, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 depicts a prior art line-centric approach for modeling a room or chamber to be estimated;

Figure 2 depicts an estimation polyhedron undergoing a morphing process to approximate the chamber or room undergoing estimation, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 depicts a three-dimensional view of an estimation polyhedron employed to model the chamber or room undergoing estimation, in accordance with the graphical method for modeling and estimating of the present invention;

Figure 4 depicts an exemplary polyhedron definition, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 depicts a two-dimensional view of a first estimation polyhedron and a second estimation polyhedron forming models for approximating a first room and a second room undergoing estimation, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 depicts the merger of a first estimation polyhedron with a second estimation polyhedron having a common missing wall therebetween, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

1 Figure 7 depicts a data structure relationship diagram for hierarchically
2 associating a plurality of polygons into various grouped relationships, in accordance
3 with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

4 Figure 8 is a flowchart of a graphical estimation process, in accordance with
5 the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

6 Figure 9 depicts a query to the graphical model of the chamber or room
7 undergoing estimation for retrieving specific estimation requirements from attributes
8 associated with the model, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the
9 present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention utilizes a different paradigm for facilitating the modeling of a chamber undergoing estimation. In the present invention, chambers or rooms undergoing graphical estimation are initially defined as a three-dimensional structure comprised of multiple facets or planes defining the boundaries of the volume. Such a volume bounded by a series of planes is commonly known as a polyhedron. In the present invention, the graphical interface of the estimation program provides a default polyhedron as a starting point for the modeling and estimation process.

Figure 2 depicts a default polyhedron 40 for use as a graphical estimation structure, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Default polyhedron 40 becomes an estimation polyhedron as its facets or planes are altered in various dimensions to become an acceptable approximation for modeling of the actual chamber or room undergoing the estimation process. As graphical images are displayed in only two dimensions, Figure 2 depicts estimation polyhedron 40 from a top view with a surface plane 42 being the plane in view to the estimator. In Figure 2, surface plane 42 may receive or have assigned thereto additional attributes specifying additional qualities of surface plane 42 such as defining surface plane 42 to be representative of the floor plane of the room undergoing estimation.

Surface plane 42, like all other planes forming estimation polyhedron 40, may be represented in various manners characteristic of polygon representation such as an enumeration of vertices defining surface plane 42 or other polygon representations known by those of skill in the art. In order to enclose the polyhedron, planes in addition to surface plane 42 are required. Figure 2 depicts planes 44, 46, 48 and 50 as adjacent planes to surface plane 42 for forming an encompassing perimeter about surface plane 42. Planes 44, 46, 48 and 50 may be

1 further individually comprised of additional attributes specifying a particular
2 relationship of such planes with surface plane 42. For example, planes 44, 46, 48
3 and 50 may be defined with the attributes specifying them as walls adjacent to and
4 about the floor plane as defined by surface plane 42. It should be further pointed out
5 that while not explicitly shown in Figure 2, but better depicted in Figure 3, a top
6 plane which may also have the attribute of a ceiling is also provided to complete the
7 enclosure and therefore the definition of estimation polyhedron 40.

8 As the present invention provides a graphical interface for an estimator to
9 approximate or model a chamber or room undergoing estimation, estimation
10 polyhedron 40 must be capable of being massaged and contorted to form an
11 acceptable approximation of the chamber or room undergoing estimation. Such a
12 graphical mutation or modification has commonly become known as morphing.

13 In the present example of Figure 2, the room undergoing estimation exhibits
14 an offset which the estimator desires to include within the estimation process.
15 Figure 2 depicts wall plane 48 as inadequately approximating the room or chamber
16 undergoing estimation thereby requiring wall plane 48 to be further partitioned into
17 additional planes or facets more closely approximating the room undergoing
18 estimation.

19 As depicted in Figure 2, the estimation program enables the estimator to
20 partition wall plane 48 into a series of additional planes as depicted by planes 52, 54,
21 56, 58 and 60. Such planes replace the original plane 48 and although they form a
22 more complex polyhedron having additional planes, planes 52-60 form a more
23 acceptable approximation of the room undergoing estimation. In the graphical
24 program of the present invention, the estimator may morph estimation polyhedron
25 40 by selecting wall plane 48 and graphically stretching or morphing an offset
26 comprised of the aforementioned planes in the direction as depicted in Figure 2.

1 As previously mentioned, the graphical model of the room undergoing
2 estimation is maintained in a three-dimensional polyhedron. Therefore, when wall
3 plane 48 is partitioned into additional morphed facets or planes, such a morphing
4 also introduces changes in the definition of surface plane 42. To maintain the
5 integrity of the three-dimensional polyhedron definition of the model of the room
6 undergoing estimation, the morphed planes or facets must be included within the
7 definition of estimation polyhedron 40. The definition of exiting adjacent planes
8 must also be revised and recalculated to include the additional attributes such as the
9 revised surface area resulting from the insertion of an offset into the estimation
10 polyhedron. It should also be appreciated that in addition to altering surface plane
11 42, such a morphing process also affects the ceiling plane in a likewise manner. An
12 estimator using the graphical method of the present invention may continue to morph
13 or mold the estimation polyhedron until such a graphical model adequately
14 approximates the room or chamber undergoing estimation.

15 Figure 3 depicts a three-dimensional view of estimation polyhedron 40
16 following the morphing process wherein an offset or other morphed feature has been
17 inserted to better approximate the room undergoing estimation. In Figure 3, it
18 should be appreciated that each of the planes comprising estimation polyhedron 40
19 take on a planar surface profile definable by individual polygons. While the present
20 example depicts the polygons as having orthogonal relationships, nothing in the
21 present invention prevents wall planes from having a taper or slope associated
22 therewith when considered in relation to floor plane 42. Furthermore, nothing
23 prevents ceiling plane 62 from exhibiting a vaulted profile in relation to floor plane
24 42.

25 It should also be pointed out that while the definition of estimation
26 polyhedron 40 includes a specific recitation of surface plane or floor plane 42, wall

1 planes 44-60 and ceiling plane 62, estimation polyhedron 40 may also be minimally
2 defined by wall planes 44-60 with surface plane 42 and ceiling plane 62 being
3 implied from the definitions of wall planes 44-60 and are necessary for completing
4 or enclosing the volume of estimation polyhedron 40. Furthermore, it should be
5 further pointed out that while surface or floor plane 42 is depicted as a single plane,
6 surface areas may also include multiple definitions of floor planes such as in the case
7 of a sunken area in more elaborate room structures. Likewise, ceiling plane 62 may
8 be partitioned into multiple ceiling planes to further define more elaborate ceiling
9 structures such as vaulted or sloped-ceiling configurations.

10 Figure 4 depicts a simplified definition of a polyhedron defining a first room,
11 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As described above, an
12 estimation polyhedron is comprised of a plurality of polygons forming an enclosed
13 volume consistent with the modeling structure of the present invention. In the
14 present example, each polygon is defined as a series of vertices with a minimum
15 number of three vertices necessary for defining a plane or polygon. Vertices may be
16 defined as a series of three-dimensional or Cartesian coordinates in the X, Y and Z
17 planes, as in the case of the preferred embodiment, or may assume other
18 dimensioning techniques known by those of skill in the art including the use of other
19 coordinate definitions or polygon representations.

20 As described above, polygons also may be assigned specific attributes or
21 other information calculated in real time or post-calculated. Such attributes or
22 information may include specifying a particular polygon to assume the
23 characteristics of a surface polygon thereby implying the designated polygon be
24 displayed graphically to the estimator, functional/locational attributes such as floor,
25 wall and ceiling definitions. Additional attributes or qualities assigned to the
26 polygons may further include thicknesses of walls and other display and calculation

1 attributes such as specifying a particular polygon or wall as being a missing wall for
2 purposes of calculation and display. Yet further estimation attributes may be
3 included which specify the surface area associated with a particular polygon and
4 corresponding dimensioning and the appropriate unit definition such as, for example,
5 specifying the surface area of wall surfaces to be specified as square footage while
6 floor surface areas may be specified in square yards.

7 While the present example of Figure 4 specifies a room as being a series of
8 grouped polygons, a plurality of rooms may be defined as a pool of polygons forming
9 the planes associated with various rooms and linked together or specified as being
10 shared or assigned to a specific room entity.

11 Figure 4 further depicts a first room and its definition as being able to be
12 encompassed with an additional hierarchical definitions. For example, in Figure 4
13 the defined room may also form a portion of a level such as a first floor and be
14 further included within a multi-level definition or structure such as a specific form
15 or structure definition. Such hierarchical relationships are further discussed below
16 in relation to Figure 7.

17 Figure 5 depicts adjacent placement of a plurality of rooms, in accordance
18 with the preferred embodiment of the graphical estimation program of the present
19 invention. The present estimation program facilitates the combining of a plurality
20 of estimation polyhedrons for the formation of a hierarchical or larger structure
21 comprised of multiple models of rooms or chambers undergoing estimation. A first
22 estimation polyhedron 40 is depicted and graphically presented with a view of
23 surface plane 42 consistent with the description of Figure 2. Additionally, a second
24 estimation polyhedron 70 may be selected and placed adjacent to first estimation
25 polyhedron 40 to comprise either adjacent rooms undergoing estimation or to
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1 accommodate the estimator in developing a larger chamber comprised of yet smaller
2 chambers to improve the estimation process through such a graphical representation.

3 Second estimation polyhedron 70 is comprised of a plurality of planes
4 thereby closing a volume to form a polyhedron. The planes or facets associated with
5 second estimation polyhedron 70 form the polygons for defining second estimation
6 polyhedron 70, with both plane 72 having the attribute of a surface plane, and
7 adjacent wall planes being comprised of planes 74 through 88. While second
8 estimation polyhedron 70 is depicted as being distant from first estimation
9 polyhedron 40, such a depiction is merely illustrative to highlight that estimation
10 polyhedrons 40 and 70 are distinct modeled entities. Furthermore, when the
11 grouping of planes to form a polyhedron is performed by linking polygons from a
12 pool of polygons to form an estimation polyhedron, the common polygon may be
13 singly defined and multiply linked to a plurality of polyhedron definitions.

14 Figure 6 depicts the contiguous placement of first estimation polyhedron 40
15 and second estimation polyhedron 70. Furthermore, plane 50 of first estimation
16 polyhedron 40 is depicted as being identical to the definition of plane 76 of second
17 estimation polyhedron 70. While definitions of the individual rooms may include
18 the redundant definition of the shared polygon, the preferred embodiment defines a
19 polygon having the descriptive vertices of the shared polygon and links the shared
20 polygon to the definition of both first estimation polyhedron 40 and second
21 estimation polyhedron 70.

22 The graphical estimation program of the present invention further
23 accommodates inclusion of attributes for particular planes consistent with physical
24 structures and estimator preferences. For example, it is common in many structures
25 for a room or chamber to have a missing or partially open wall that enters into a
26 second room or chamber as depicted in Figure 6. For accurate estimation purposes,

1 it is necessary to designate or assign attributes to such planes or facets to preclude
2 an overestimation of the required materials or labor in an estimate of the rooms of
3 a structure. Additional attributes or characteristics may also be defined for planes
4 of the estimation polyhedron. For example, a plane, and therefore a polygon, may
5 be assigned the attribute forming a wall portion of the polyhedron and also be given
6 a wall thickness attribute or wall composition attribute to facilitate both accurate
7 dimensioning and estimation of the target chamber or room. Likewise, a plane may
8 be given the attribute of a "missing wall" thereby precluding the inclusion of such
9 a plane in the estimation calculations.

10 Figure 7 depicts a room data structure relationship diagram, in accordance
11 with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the present figure, a sketch
12 document 90 provides a "container" for the sublevel structures and other estimation-
13 specific information. Structures 92 and 94 are each comprised of levels; levels 96
14 and 98 for structure 92, which correspond to real-world structures such as buildings.
15 Levels 96 and 98 may commonly be considered as "floor plans" such that a particular
16 level corresponds with an individual floor of a structure. In the preferred
17 embodiment of the graphical estimation program, each level has an elevation
18 associated therewith and each level contains rooms, walls and vertices.

19 The estimation polyhedrons as heretofore described are hierarchically
20 depicted as rooms 100 and 102. That is to say, a room is a three-dimensional
21 polyhedron with boundaries defined by surface polygon 112 formed by floor polygon
22 108, ceiling polygon 110 and wall polygons 104. In the preferred embodiment of the
23 present invention wherein the chamber or room undergoing estimation takes the form
24 of a traditional structural configuration, wall 104 forms a vertical boundary for a
25 room. In the preferred embodiment, wall 104 is represented by a center line and a
26 thickness that are then used to calculate the actual surface polygons and intersection

1 points. Wall 104 is defined as having two surfaces that may either face into a room
2 and an exterior or the two surfaces may face into two rooms.

3 A vertex 106, in the preferred embodiment, is placed at each point where
4 wall planes intersect. Each vertex is defined by being touched or intersected by at
5 least two walls. As briefly described above, surface polygon 112 forms the visible
6 or graphically-presented parts of the wall planes, ceiling planes and floor planes.
7 Surface polygon 112 is calculated by the intersection of adjacent planes. Likewise,
8 floor plane 108 is the surface polygon of the floor defined by the walls of a room.
9 Additionally, ceiling 110, in the preferred embodiment, is also defined by the walls
10 of the room. It should be pointed out that while the present figure depicts the
11 chamber undergoing estimation as being a conventional inhabitable structure such
12 as a building, nothing prevents the definition or attributes assigned to the polyhedron
13 from taking other forms allowing less conventional "rooms" or chambers from being
14 estimated. For example, structures that do not have conventional "floor", "ceiling"
15 and "walls" nomenclature, may also be estimated using the graphical estimation
16 method and program of the present invention.

17 Figure 8 depicts a method for modeling and graphically estimating attributes
18 of a room, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
19 A graphical estimation process 200 models a room or chamber undergoing estimation
20 by facilitating the morphing of a polyhedron to adequately approximate the room
21 undergoing estimation and thereafter generates an estimation from the modeled room
22 in response to a query for specific estimate information.

23 A step 202 enables a user to select a default polyhedron for use as an
24 estimation polyhedron during the estimation process. Such a selection may include
25 a first room opening into a second room. Additionally, graphical estimating
26 programs heretofore have incorporated line-centric approaches of concatenating a

A query task 206 determines whether the estimation polyhedron sufficiently approximates the room undergoing estimation. When the estimation polyhedron has

1 not been sufficiently morphed to adequately approximate the chamber or room
2 undergoing estimation, a task 208 enables an estimator to graphically stretch and
3 contort (*i.e.*, morph) the estimation polygon in various dimensions to better
4 approximate the room undergoing estimation.

5 A query task 210 determines if such morphing results in the inclusion of
6 additional polygons within the definition of the polyhedron as opposed to mere
7 changes in dimensioning of existing polygons. When such morphing rises to the
8 level of introducing additional polygons or planes into the polyhedron definition, a
9 step 212 inserts or alternatively partitions a selected facet or polygon definition into
10 the estimation polyhedron definition. Such morphing is graphically depicted and
11 responsive to the selection of the estimator.

12 A step 214 revises the estimation attributes of any selected and modified or
13 additional polygons as well as adjacent polygons to the morphed or selected polygon
14 as well as any other polygons affected by the morphing process. That is to say,
15 vertices and other descriptors of the modified polygon are updated and stored
16 including attributes such as the surface area associated with affected polygons which
17 are also updated consistent with the new dimensions resulting from the morphing
18 process. Processing then returns to query task 206 for a determination as to the
19 adequacy of the morphed polyhedron and whether it is an adequate approximation
20 of the room undergoing estimation. The estimator iteratively continues to morph and
21 modify the estimation polyhedron until such time as the polyhedron adequately
22 models or approximates the room undergoing estimation.

23 Processing then passes to a step 216 wherein an estimator may query the
24 model to obtain specific quantity information such as required material and labor
25 estimates. Exemplary queries may include an estimation of the square footage of
26 selected walls, estimated square yardage of required carpet for polygons having floor

1 attributes, drywall material and labor estimates for wall and ceiling, painting and
2 cleaning estimates, as well as other room specific information such as the total
3 volume of the room undergoing estimation.

4 In a step 218, the estimation program of the present invention retrieves the
5 corresponding estimation attribute from the estimation polyhedron model. Such
6 estimations are then correlated in a step 220 to compute from the attribute retrieved
7 from the estimation polyhedron model with the specific quantity of material or labor
8 as requested by the estimator. A step 222 lists the estimation responsive to the query
9 of step 216 to the estimator for evaluation.

10 Figure 9 depicts an exemplary listing responsive to a query for estimated
11 parameters, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
12 In Figure 9, a listing responsive to a query for the amount of drywall material and
13 labor required for both the walls and ceilings is depicted. Such a query lists the type
14 of material, half-inch drywall, and further specifies what the estimation includes.
15 For example, the estimation for half-inch drywall includes hanging, taping, floating,
16 and preparing the drywall for taping for 528 square feet as requested for both walls
17 and ceilings at a price of \$.83 per square foot, totalling \$438.24. Likewise, a query
18 for the amount of carpet required for the plane or polygon having the attribute of the
19 floor, results in a listing of required material and labor specifying the surface area
20 of the floor area and is responsive to a selection by the estimator of a carpet grade
21 and price.

22 The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without
23 departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are
24 to be considered in all respect only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of
25 the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the
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1 foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of
2 equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

3 What is claimed and desired to be secured by United States Letters Patent is:
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